

# Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1828.

[VOL. IX.....NO. 430.]

Printed and Published, once a week,  
By PHILIP WHITE.

## ITEMS.

**Universalists becoming universal.**—The Gardiner Chronicle says, "Universalist churches, societies, and houses of worship, multiply so fast, that we find it difficult to keep the run of them. What is this world coming to?"

**Ventilating Hats.**—A London hatter advertises Patent Ventilating hats. He says the water proof hats have been complained of, as preventing the escape of perspiration and causing headache, and he has therefore invented a porous hat.

A debate once took place among the members of a certain court, as to how long they should set, to dispose of the business before them. Three weeks at last were determined upon. "Why, in the name of wonder," inquired a wag at the bar, "do they not set four weeks, like other geese, and gabble less?"

**Alliteration.**—The accomplished editor of the Village Record, in bestowing a merited castigation upon a neighboring print, accidentally falls into the following alliteration.

The "editor's potions and pills, are not more prudently prepared and properly prescribed, than his political paragraphs."

U. S. Gazette.

**The latest Adams Slander.**—We thought the coalition party had exhausted their slanders upon the old Farmer of Tennessee. No such thing. The Adams men in Ohio, now say, that he is a "negro," the son of a South Carolina black fellow.

**Lightning.**—Twenty-four Saxony Sheep, the property of Captain Burt, of Longmeadow, Mass. were killed in Stafford under one tree, by a single flash of lightning, on the 11th ult.

**Military.**—Genl. Scott passed through Columbus, Ohio, about the 20th ult. on the way to his post at Cincinnati.

**Tariff.**—The Augusta Courier of the 25th ult. says: We are informed that several suits of very common country made cloth, were sold in this city, during the last week, for two dollars per yard."

The Boston Evening Gazette, of the 2d Aug. says "The 'Dengue' epidemic, which seems to have extended itself from the West Indies to the United States, may be expected to reach every part of the country. Almost every vessel from the Havana, at our quarantine, has brought more or less cases of it. It has also appeared at New York, and other places."

A little girl was lately brought home from a school in England, in a state of frenzy, brought on by being put in a dark closet; a brain fever ensued, which soon ended in her death.

**The "Social System."**—The Oration at New Harmony on the 4th of July, was delivered by Miss Frances Wright.

Madam Bonaparte Wyse, (daughter of Lucien Bonaparte) endeavored to drown herself on the night of June 21. She was rescued from the water by an individual who chanced to pass by at the time. It appears that she does not live on good terms with her husband. Mr. Wyse is an Irish gentleman, of the manor of St. John. He married Lucien's daughter at Canino, (Italy) some five or six years ago.

London paper.

A benevolent individual has offered to pay for the tuition in Yale college of one hundred indigent pious students, preparing for the ministry. The price of tuition is thirty three dollars a year; consequently the offer is three thousand and three hundred dollars a year.

The vanity of Ferdinand VII. is said to be so great that he still flatters himself with the idea of re-conquering his former possessions in America, notwithstanding he is obliged to sustain his authority in Spain with the assistance of French troops. A short time since the court calendar containing the names of the nobility was published, and found to retain the titles formerly borne in the Spanish American colonies, which occupied pages, though the names, as if for a season only, were left blank. We are happy to find, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, that among all the dissensions which have occurred in Colombia, there is not a sentiment expressed by any party in favor of Spanish domination, and that Mexico, become quiet and firmly established after her late convulsions, will resist any aggressions more boldly than ever.

Boston Com. Gaz.

## United States' Laws.

Passed at the First Session of the 20th Congress.

NO. XLII.

An Act to provide for extending the term of certain Pensions, chargeable on the Navy and Privateer Pension Fund.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where provision has been made, by law, for the five years' half pay to the widows and children of officers, seamen and marines, who were killed in battle, or who died in the naval service of the United States during the last war; and also, in all cases where provision has been made for extending the term for five years in addition to any term of five years, the said provision shall be further extended for an additional term of five years to commence at the end of the current or last expired term of five years in each case, respectively; making the provision equal to twenty years half pay; which shall be paid out of the fund heretofore provided by law; and the said pensions shall cease for the causes mentioned in the laws providing the same, respectively.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pensions of all widows, who now are, or who, at any time within one year past, have been in the receipt thereof, under the provision of the following laws of the United States, or either of them, to wit: An act passed March the fourth, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of the persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States," and an act passed April the sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "an act in addition to an act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States, so far as regards persons receiving pensions from the fund arising from captures and salvage, made by the private armed vessels of the United States, be and the same are hereby continued, under the restrictions and regulations in the said acts contained, for and during the additional term of five years, from and after the period of the expiration of the said pensions, respectively; Provided, however, that the said pensions shall be paid from the proceeds of the private pension fund alone, and without recourse to the United States for any deficiency, should such occur, which may hereafter arise thereon; and provided further, that no such pension shall be paid to any such widow after her intermarriage had, or to be had, after she shall have become such widow.

A. STEVENSON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives  
J. C. CALHOUN,  
Vice President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.

Approved: 23 May, 1828.  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

NO. XLIII.

An Act to authorize the improving of certain Harbors, the building of Piers, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, to accomplish the objects herein after mentioned, that is to say:

For removing the sand bar at or near the mouth of Merrimack river, in the State of Massachusetts, by erecting piers, or other works, thirty two thousand one hundred dollars; for the preservation of Deer Island, in Boston harbor, in the State of Massachusetts, eighty seven thousand dollars; for erecting piers, or other works, at or near Stonington harbor, in the State of Connecticut, for the purpose of making the same a good and secure harbor, twenty thousand dollars; for repairing the public piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook, and Fort Mifflin, four thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars; for purchasing a dredging machine, to be worked by steam, and employing the same for the removal of the shoals forming obstructions to the navigation near Ocracoke Inlet, in the State of North Carolina, twenty thousand dollars; for removing the sand bar at or near the mouth of Black river, in the State of Ohio, by the erection of piers, or other works, seven thousand five hundred dollars; for removing obstructions in the Apalachicola river, in the Territory of Florida, three thousand dollars; for improving the navigation of Red River, through, or around, that part of it called the Rap, situated in Louisiana and Arkansas, twenty five thousand dollars, three thousand dollars in addition to a former appropriation for clearing out and deepening the harbor of Sackett's Harbor; for making a survey of the harbor of Nantucket, and the passage leading to it, and an estimate of the

cost of improving and making the harbor a good and secure one, three hundred dollars; for making a survey of Genesee river and harbor, in the State of New York, and estimates of the cost for improving the same, three hundred dollars; for surveying the mouth of Sandy creek, which discharges itself into Mexico bay, on Lake Ontario, in the State of New York, for the purpose of constructing a harbor at that place, and ascertaining the cost of the same, three hundred dollars; for making a survey and estimation of the southern shores on Lake Ontario, in the State of New York, between Genesee and Oswego rivers, with a view to the improvement of the most accessible and commodious harbors on the frontier, by erecting piers, or other works, and estimates of the costs of the same, four hundred dollars; for deepening the channel through the pass au Heron, near the Bay of Mobile, eighteen thousand dollars; for deepening the channel at the mouth of Pascagoula river, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars, in addition to the sum before appropriated for that object; for surveying the obstructions to the navigation of the Wabash river, between its mouth and Eel river, five hundred dollars; towards improving the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, the sum of fifty thousand dollars; for removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of the Piscataqua river, eight thousand dollars; for deepening the island passage, or present channel, for navigation between the St. John's river, in Florida, and St. Mary's harbor, in Georgia, the sum of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars; for a survey of the river and harbour of St. Marks, in Florida, with a view to the practicability and expense of deepening the same, the sum of five hundred dollars; for erecting a pier and a beacon thereon, at or near a ledge of rocks called Allen's rocks, in Warren river, the sum of four thousand dollars.

Approved: 23 May, 1828.

NO. XLIV.

An Act making an appropriation to extinguish the Indian title to a reserve allowed to Peter Lynch, of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, within the limits of the State of Georgia by the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, between the United States and said tribe of Indians.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby, authorized to cause to be extinguished the title of Peter Lynch, formerly of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, to a lot of land, lying within the limits of the State of Georgia, which was reserved to the said Peter Lynch, by the treaty of eighteen hundred and nineteen, entered into between the United States and said tribe of Indians.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum of money, not exceeding three thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry the foregoing section into effect.

Approved: 23 May, 1828.

NO. XLV.

An Act to grant certain relinquished and appropriated lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior rivers.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That four hundred thousand acres, the relinquished lands in the counties of Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Limestone, Lawrence, Franklin, and Lauderdale, in the State of Alabama, be, and the same is hereby, granted to said State, to be applied to the improvement of the navigation of the Muscle Shoals, and Colbert's Shoals, in the Tennessee river, and such other parts of said river within said State as the Legislature thereof may direct: But if there shall not be four hundred thousand acres of relinquished unappropriated lands in said counties, the deficiency to be made up out of any unappropriated lands in the county of Jackson, in this State.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said State of Alabama shall have power to sell, dispose of, and grant said land, for the purposes aforesaid, at a price not less than the minimum price of the public lands of the United States, at the time of such sale.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Alabama shall commence said improvements within two years after the passage of this act, and complete the same within ten years thereafter.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if said State of Alabama shall apply the lands hereby granted, or the proceeds of the sales, or any part thereof, to any other use or object whatsoever, than as directed by this act, before said improvements shall have been completed, the said grant for all lands then unsold shall thereby become

null and void; and the said State of Alabama shall become liable and bound to pay to the United States the amount for which said land, or any part thereof, may have been sold, deducting the expenses incurred in selling the same.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the improvements of said navigation shall be commenced at the lowest point of obstruction in said river, within said State, continued up the same until completed, and be calculated for the use of Steam Boats, according to such plan of construction as the States' Engineers, appointed to survey and report thereon, may recommend, and the President of the United States approve; Provided, that such plan shall embrace, if practicable, a connection of the navigation of Elk river, with the said improvements.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That after the completion of said improvement, the surplus of said grant, if any, shall be applied to the improvement of the navigation of the Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior rivers, in said State, under the direction of the Legislature thereof.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said rivers, when improved as aforesaid remain forever free from toll for all property belonging to the Government of the United States, and for all persons in their service, and for all the citizens of the United States, unless a toll shall be allowed by an act of Congress.

Approved: 23 May, 1828.

NO. XLVI.

An Act making an appropriation for the erection of a Breakwater near the mouth of Delaware Bay.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States cause to be made near the mouth of Delaware Bay, a Breakwater.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars be, and it hereby is, appropriated, towards the accomplishment of that object, and that the same be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved: 23 May, 1828.

NO. XLVII.

An Act to amend and explain an act, entitled "An act confirming an act of the Legislature of Virginia, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and an act of the State of Maryland, for the same purposes."

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent already given by the United States to the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, by an act of Congress, entitled "An act confirming an act of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled an act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company; and an act of the State of Maryland confirming the same, shall not be impaired by any change of the route of said Canal, from or above the town of Cumberland, on the river Potomac, or the distribution thereof into two or more sections, at any change in the dimensions of that part of the present Eastern section, extending from Cumberland, or the mouth of Will's Creek, to the mouth of Savage, at the base of the Alleghany, or any substitution which the interest of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company may, in the opinion of the Company, require to be made, of inclined plains, railways or an artificial road for a continued Canal, through the Alleghany mountain, in any route which may be, by the Company, finally adopted therefor, between the town of Cumberland and the river Ohio.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, to obviate any possible ambiguity that might arise in the construction of the second section of the act of Congress aforesaid, the authority, by that act designed to be given to the States of Maryland and Virginia, or to any company incorporated by either or both of those States, to extend a branch from the said Canal, or to prolong the same, from the termination thereof, by a continuous canal, within, or through the District of Columbia, towards the territory of either of those States, shall be deemed and taken to be as full and complete, in all respects, as the authority granted, by that act, to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to extend the main stem of the said Canal, within the said District; or the authority reserved to the Government of the United States to provide for the extension thereof, on either or both sides of the river Potomac, within the District of Columbia; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall impair the restriction in the charter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, designed to protect the Canal from injury, by the prolongation thereof, or by any branch therefrom.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the act of the Legislature of Maryland which passed at their December session, of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-

seven, entitled "An act further to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, be, and the same is hereby confirmed, so far as the assent of Congress may be deemed necessary therefor.

Approved: 23 May, 1828.

## Revolutionary Claims.

UNDER the act, entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving Officers of the Army of the Revolution," approved 15th May, 1828.

Treasury Department, Aug. 7, 1828.

Notice is hereby given to those Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution who are entitled to the benefits of the above mentioned act, that a half yearly payment will become due on the third day of September, and will be made to every such Officer or Soldier as shall produce satisfactory evidence to the Secretary of the Treasury of his being on that day in full life.

The evidence required will be a declaration made and signed by the claimant, on or after that day, in the presence of two respectable witnesses, to whom he is well known, stating his rank and line in the Continental Army, and the rank according to which he has been found entitled to pay, under the act, by the Secretary of the Treasury. To this is to be added the affidavit of the witnesses, sworn before a Justice of the Peace, or other Magistrate authorized to administer oaths, as to the identity of the claimant, and to the fact of his having made the declaration on the day on which it bears date. And to this is to be annexed a certificate, under the seal of the Court of the County, as to the official designation and signature of the Magistrate, and as to his being authorized to administer oaths. The forms of a declaration, affidavit, and certificate, are subjoined to this notice.

This evidence should be enclosed and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury; and, if it be deemed satisfactory, the amount found due will be remitted to the claimant in a draft on the most convenient Branch of the Bank of the United States, or, will be paid to his attorney, duly authorized under the regulations which have been before prescribed.

Each claimant is requested to indicate, by a note at the foot of his declaration, the Branch of the Bank of the United States on which it would be most convenient for him to receive a draft for the sum that may be due to him; and, if there be no post office in the place of his residence, to mention also the post office at which it would be most convenient to him to receive letters from this Department.

A copy of this notice, with the forms annexed, is intended to be sent to each Officer and Soldier whose claim shall have been admitted; that the forms may be filled up and returned to this Department at the proper time.

It may not be amiss, on this occasion, to state that, although an earnest desire has been felt to give immediate effect to the beneficent intentions of Congress, as manifested in the act referred to, yet, owing to the number of applications, and the investigations necessary to be made previously to a decision, it has not been found practicable to act upon every case as early as could have been wished. The rule has been, to take up each claim in the order in which it has been received. The same course will be pursued hereafter.

It is requested that all letters on this subject may be endorsed "Revolutionary Claims."

RICHARD RUSH.

For the purpose of obtaining the amount of pay accruing to me for the half year ending on the 2d day of September, 1828, under the act entitled "An act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved 15th May, 1828, I, of —, in the county of —, in the State of —, do hereby declare, that I was a — in the — of the Army of the Revolution, in the continental line, (as was more fully set forth on my application for the benefits of the said act,) and that I have been found entitled, by the Secretary of the Treasury, under that act, to the pay of a — in the said line.

Witness my hand, this — day of —, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Before me, —, a —, for the county of —, in the State of —, personally appeared, this day, —, of the said county, who did severally make oath that —, by whom the foregoing declaration was made and subscribed, is well known to them to be the person therein described, and that he is generally reputed and believed to have been a — in the Army of the Revolution, in manner as therein stated; and that the said declaration was made and subscribed by the said —, in their presence, on the day of the date thereof.

Witness my hand, this — day of —, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

I, —, Clerk of the Court of the County of —, in the State of —, do hereby certify, that —, before whom the foregoing affidavits were sworn, was, at the time, a —, for the said county, and duly empowered to administer oaths.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said Court, this — day of —, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Committed to the Jail  
OF Mecklenburg county, on the 22d day of April, 1828, a negro woman named Amy, who says she belongs to a man by the name of John Herren, who lives in Duplin county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.  
JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.  
May 12, 1828. [240] of Mecklenburg county.

## CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against a note of hand, purporting to have been drawn by me, for \$325, dated about 17th April, 1828, as I never gave such a note to any body. Said note has been in the hands of Christopher Irvine, and is witnessed on the back of it.

ALLEN BOROUGHS.  
Apr. 20, 1828.



## RAIL ROADS.

The following address, on the subject of a Central Rail Road through this state, was drawn up by the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, President of Chapel Hill University, and adopted at a meeting of a number of citizens of Chatham, Randolph, Guilford and Orange counties, who assembled at Wm. Albright's, in Chatham county, on the 1st ult.

### Fellow Citizens of North Carolina:

A number of inhabitants of Chatham, Randolph and Orange, and some from Guilford, having assembled for the special purpose of comparing our views respecting the expediency of a central rail road, first from seaport to the capital of the state, and then by a middle course to its western extremity, solicit your attention while we explain such considerations as have presented themselves upon the subject. It is ever to be estimated the first and dearest privilege we enjoy as a free people in connection with our fellow citizens, that by the essential principles of our government, every plan for promoting our happiness and prosperity, must be exclusively our own, both in choice and execution. In the exercise of this inestimable privilege, all of us have been long conversant with its proper methods. We well know the necessity of mutual deference of a spirit of compromise, dispassionate forbearance, and a skillful and economical efficiency in all that relates to public expenditure.

It is an impression deeply and generally felt throughout our state, that we are subject to embarrassments and disadvantages of no ordinary character and magnitude. These have been long growing upon us. And there is substantial reason to apprehend, that unless some great change can be effected competent to control and reverse our present course, we must still painfully descend, how long we know not, to lower points of depression. Much of the distress among us is doubtless to be explained by a want of frugality in our domestic expenditure, of economy in the management of our estates, of forbearance in contracting debts, and of a discreet and diligent application of the best methods of agriculture. But there is something in the peculiar pressure, and protracted growth of our present evils, which marks them to be of a different origin from all such as have befallen us in former periods. At no stage of our history, have extravagance and want of system been so little prevalent among us, as for a few years past. Admonished by the distresses consequent upon these pernicious habits, many of us have certainly been correcting them for some time. Yet those who have been most assiduous and successful in this pruning of expenses, and in the advancement of industry, though they have reaped valuable benefits, are still convinced that it is more difficult to keep clear of embarrassment now, to pay debts when incurred, and to enlarge their property, than at past periods easily within their recollection. If it be thought by some that mismanaged banks are the great and only cause of our misfortunes, this we shall suppose to be peculiarly the case with such as have borrowed their money, or have endorsed as sureties. But there are vast numbers through the state, of whom this was never to be said; and yet many of these too will doubtless assert, that they have never known it so hard to obtain money, and grow in property, as it has been for a succession of years. In regard to extravagant and relaxed habits of living and in the management of property, it is true that they have been more characteristic of us recently, than through the whole progress of our growth as a people; if loose customs have not been more prevalent lately than formerly, why is it that now we begin first to experience these destructive consequences, so distinctly marked, of so long continuance, and in many instances so invincible even to our most faithful exertions?

Fellow citizens, these things and others also which it were easy to suggest, have occurred to our reflection; and they intimate to us the operation of a cause different in its nature from any which we have mentioned. While other states of this union have for many years actively and successfully exerted themselves in opening the opportunities of commerce to their people, North Carolina has unhappily languished under a spirit of despondency in regard to the possibility of ever attaining to similar privileges. Time was when a vast portion of the interior settlers of other states were in a situation similar to our own. They were intercepted from the market of the world by immense distances and almost insuperable obstacles. So long as this continued to be the case, they and we went into that market upon some terms of equality. If we had to overcome difficulties, it was in a greater or less degree necessary to them also. The prices of our productions in the universal market were regulated by these difficulties, and by the expense necessary to make our way through them. The labour and expense of transportation were alike to them and to us, and so also were the profits by which they were remunerated. But this no longer continues to be the case. The different states of the union have for many years augmented their population, and while they extended their settlements far into their interior territories, two consequences have resulted

ted which it is important to distinguish. One is, the vast abundance of agricultural productions of every description which have been thrown into the market; and the other, a prevention of increased expense and labour in transportation by making the improvement of their roads and rivers, and the opening of canals keep pace with the extension of their settlements. In our state these improvements have never been realized. The consequence is at length experienced by us to be such as must naturally result from such a change of circumstances. We must now continue to carry through all the original difficulties of transportation, every article we produce, into a market that is stocked and glutted with the same articles, transported with no more difficulty than if the market were within a few miles of their own doors. Efforts, it is true, have been sometimes made by ourselves to obtain the same facilities of conveyance, but they have failed for want of concentrated and well directed application.

Our resources and exertions have been limited in supply, inefficient by dispersion, and we are left to contend with all the primitive obstructions of a natural state. Others have been rapidly advancing, but we have continued stationary. They in throngs, with their lands improved by every stimulus to industry, carry their exports into the general market with little cost, while under every discouragement, with our lands impoverished for want of excitement to the cultivator, to us it remains to sustain the same burthen as at the first. The rivers of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and of the eastern and western states, if not navigable by nature are made so by art, to the hills and mountains in which they originate. The inhabitants of these states, piercing or surmounting the impediments of nature, at once give evidence of the manner in which such works are executed, and of the unbounded riches and prosperity which flow in through the channels thus erected. By an unbounded profusion of productions from all these vast territories now covered with inhabitants, but within our recollection a fruitless and howling wilderness, the price of every thing is reduced, and yet the wealth of every man, and every family, is maintained in a growing and flourishing state, by establishing the facilities of intercourse, and thus annihilating distance and the cost of transportation. Is it not evident then that in consequence of these changes which have been effected around us in the north, the west and the south, our relative condition in regard to the market of the world, is become wholly altered? Of most of our people it must certainly be said, that to them no rivers have been made navigable, no canals have been dug, no turnpike roads levelled and paved, no railways constructed. By us no encouragements have been felt, springing from the bountiful returns of industry to improve our farms, increase our flocks, and multiply our productions to the utmost of our moral and physical ability. We still remain destitute of all this instrumentality of action, with all its animating and inspiring motives. Hence, though we could once rival, upon something like equal terms, the people of other states in the general market, we can now do it no longer. Prices for which they can sell with enriching profits, would be impoverishing and ruinous to us. Is not this a subject of melancholy conviction and painful experience to us every day? If the causes be not such as have been here detailed, then where else are they to be found? If the new countries which have been opened, and the vast internal territories settled in our portion of this continent, have not poured into the market an immeasurable abundance of grain and every species of produce, thus reducing the prices, while by opening commercial channels the cost of carriage has been kept at almost nothing, in what manner, we would ask, and by what other means is it, that the general market is now in so different a state from that in which it once was? And if this which we have now described, be the true cause of the alteration, nothing is more evident than that the inconveniences resulting to us are irremediable, so long as the circumstances remain unchanged. Much of our embarrassments may be derived from our want of economy in the expenses of our families and in the management of our farms, from banks, from borrowing and suretyship; yet if all these were to be utterly done away, we should still find ourselves ground and oppressed by such prices in the general market as must merge all the profits of our toil, and prove a complete interdict upon all our prospects of an advantageous trade. To enter now the general market from our interior country, and cope with the prices, we must have railroads, or canals, or navigable rivers. We must contend with our antagonists in that field, and in that arena, with their own weapons. As well might we arm ourselves with bows and arrows, to go into battle against muskets and rifles and bayonets and cannon, as hope to contend in prices, without canals and railroads and steamboats, against those who are amply furnished with all these instruments of commercial rivalry. In every year of scarcity among us, in vain shall

we flatter ourselves that we are safe with our high prices, within the distances and barriers which nature has interposed between them and us. They will make their way through them all, and attack us with their low prices within the limits of our fancied security, and while we are hugging ourselves with exultation at the prospects of gain from the wants and distresses of our unfortunate and suffering neighbors. But in every year of abundance, all our hopes must perish, because the incumbrance of transportation is an interdict upon our trade.

Such, fellow-citizens, appears to us to be our present situation. And so it must continue to be, Nay, without the remedies to which we look, our condition, we fear, is far from having reached the utmost point of deterioration. The same causes which have brought upon our present difficulties, have not yet produced all their natural and deplorable effects. Cotton is now almost the only article which bears transportation. But it is much to be apprehended that even cotton will not long remain a source of profit in our present manner of conveyance. The states of S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, together with the Arkansas and other territories, are well fitted to this article, and they are yearly filling up more and more with an enterprising population, who are pressing their production of cotton to a vast and incalculable extent. They possess navigable rivers, and they are acting upon the same policy of internal improvement as has been prosecuted by other states. Must we not look forward then to the time when the supply of cotton in the market will be so largely proportioned to the demand, that the price will sink to the lowest ebb, and we shall be left in the same situation in regard to this also, which we already experience in respect to grain and all ordinary agricultural productions among our northern neighbors? If we do not brace ourselves speedily to some effectual method of internal improvement, we may soon be compelled to bid adieu even to this last forlorn hope which now constitutes our only trust.

In regard to such articles as are the growth of all the states, the case is becoming more desperate every day. Intelligence is now brought to us, which may well fill us with fresh alarms, for it puts a seal finally upon our exclusion from the market. The "Chesapeake and Ohio Canal," the "Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road," with other works of a like nature and extent, either actually commenced or instantly contemplated in Maryland, Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and other states. These will throw open other extensive regions for the production and transportation of agricultural products. They will probably depress the market still lower, and place it beyond our capacity. They must in a still greater degree aggravate the effects to us, which we have already so dreadfully experienced.

And is this a time, fellow citizens, for us to continue in supineness and inaction, when even the last remaining prop of our interest in the market of the world, is ready to be undermined, and to leave us prostrate in the dust? It is to no purpose to raise our voice in outcries against the odious subject of internal improvement, as that which our neighbors have practiced to our mischief and overthrow. It may be, nay it certainly is the grand cause of all our evils, in comparison with which all other causes and evils are of little moment. But though it brings these consequences upon us, it is the source of prosperity to them, and they are unquestionably at liberty to carry it on to the utmost of their discretion and ability, notwithstanding all its consequences to us in cheapening and destroying our market. The only method we can now take, and it is happily a sure one, is to shake off the lethargy that locks up our senses and our powers in listlessness and languor; to cast away our apprehensions and our disheartening fears; to gird ourselves with strength, and arm with a resolution and perseverance worthy of the elevated rank we hold in population and power in this distinguished confederation of republican states. No sooner shall we open a grand central thoroughfare, annihilating distance, and bringing the sea into a proximity to every man's dwelling, than shall realize that we are upon a level with the rest of the union and of the world, in all the immunities of commerce, and in the means of individual and national prosperity. Then a spirit of activity and elastic force will be breathed into the bosoms of our desponding and helpless people. Then will every man see, that instead of its being useless to produce more than a bare sufficiency for his subsistence, every supernumerary article he can accumulate by his industry, his frugality, and his skill, will multiply his riches, and swell the means of knowledge, enjoyment, usefulness and respectability to himself, his children, and to society.

By constituting this great artery for circulating the vital principles of commerce through the state, is not to the western interior parts of the country only that these similar effects are likely to be produced. The eastern and western counties have their peculiar productions,

by a easy and costless transmission of which each will reciprocate benefits equivalent to such as it will receive. Even the maritime commerce created to the state, would soon promote into quickened action and profitable employment a large portion of the population around the waters of our coast, and diffused through the counties bordering on the sea. They would grow into a body of seamen, manning our numerous ships, and rivaling the north and east in outriding the billows of the ocean. Multitudes that now languish without occupation or interest, would then find both, on an element for which they are fitted by all their early habits and pursuits. By concentrating the commerce of the east and west, such a commerce as would result from the exports and imports of half a million of people, upon a single seaport on our coast, a maritime city must speedily spring into existence, inspiring with new enterprise, and with energies unfelt before, the bosoms of all, but especially of numbers that now linger without motives and drag out a life of pining penury. Several counties between Newbern and the hilly country are overspread with forests of pine, which with all their exuberance of timber, masts, spars, pitch, tar, and turpentine, would, from the first origin of a central rail road, assume a value little less than would be given to them, were they transplanted to the sea coast.

But we forbear, though it would be easy to enlarge further on these subjects so interesting to us as individuals and to every lover of his country. We indulge no such vanity as to imagine that our suggestions can at all enlighten or expand the views which will occur to our fellow citizens, when a work so pregnant with advantages is made the subject of their consideration. In conclusion, we should recommend to all of our fellow citizens throughout the state who are of opinion with us that it is our interest as a people to engage in the contemplated undertaking, to avail themselves of some seasonable opportunity before the meeting of the general assembly, to have a common understanding with one another on the subject, and to adopt measures for transmitting to that honorable body a firm, respectful and conclusive expression of their opinions and wishes.

And we would further recommend a similar declaration to the honorable assembly, of our opinion and wish that provision be made for employing, under the direction of his excellency the governor, well qualified, practical and scientific engineers, during the ensuing year, to survey the course and estimate the cost of a central rail road from the ocean to the western extremity of the state, and to publish their report, or as much of it as can be completed, at least one month before the annual elections of members of assembly next afterwards to ensue.

The address was read, and unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions were offered, and passed with great unanimity.

Resolved, That, as an experiment in this kind of internal improvements, and as its locality would afford an opportunity to numerous citizens from various parts of the state to witness its practical utility, it be recommended to our next legislature to construct a rail-road from Campbellton to the market house in Fayetteville.

Resolved, That though the attention of this meeting has been directed more particularly to a central rail-road, yet they recommend to our legislature a continued perseverance in other important improvements in which they are engaged and which promise a successful termination, and especially those on the Cape Fear.

Resolved, That a committee of correspondence be appointed to communicate with such other committees as may be appointed on the same subject in other sections of the state, and that the following persons constitute the committee: Rev. James Caldwell, Hon. Duncan Cameron and Michael Holt, Esq. of Orange; William Albright, Joshua Lindley, Mark Bynum and William Hardin, Esqrs. of Chatham; Col Benjamin Elliott, James Wren, John B. Troy and Hiermon Ellen, Esqrs. of Randolph; and Dr. David Worth, Col. Daniel Clapp and T. Early Strange, of Guilford.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Rev. Dr. Caldwell, for his able address, and for the ability and industry with which he has attempted to draw the attention of his fellow citizens to the important subject of a rail road.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the address, be published in a pamphlet, and distributed by the corresponding committee, and that the editors within the state be requested to give them an insertion in their respective papers.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.  
JAMES MEANE, Chairman.  
DENNIS HEARTY, Secretary.

## PRESIDENTS OF COLLEGES.

Of the Presidents of 34 of the oldest Colleges in the U. States, 31 are clergymen, and 3 are Laymen. Of the Clergymen, 20 are Presbyterians or Congregationalists, 4 are Baptists, 5 are Episcopalians, 1 belongs to the Dutch Reformed, and 1 is a Roman Catholic.

The New Haven Chronicle of the 9th inst. says—"Order is now restored in college, and there is little doubt, that nearly all the students will return, except such as will not be re-admitted by the faculty."

Ice.—A Charleston paper of the 28th of July, advertises ice at one cent per pound.

Ohio safe.—The friends of General Jackson have never claimed Ohio. We do not claim it now, but we are daily receiving such authentic intelligence from that state, as may be deemed very flattering to the prospects of the Tennessee Farmer.

In the Presidential election of 1824, the people of Ohio voted for three electoral tickets.

That for Clay received	19,253,
that for Jackson	18,489, and
that for Adams	12,380 votes.

making a total of 50,024 votes. Mr. Clay cannot so control his vote in Ohio, as to transfer it to Mr. Adams. The greatest effort will only divide it between Jackson and Adams, and it will then stand—

Jackson	28,667
Adams	21,887

The influence of New-York, which is a decided Jackson state, will not be lost on Ohio, and we set Ohio down as a probable state for the General. Noah.

The Rice Crops.—The Georgetown (South Carolina) Harvest says that the apprehension entertained as to the effect of the cool mornings upon the Rice, are in a measure realized. In some fields on the Pee Dee river the blight is very perceptible, and the damage is believed to extend to plantations on the other rivers. Information received from plantations on the Black River and Sampit, state that the Rice there had been assailed by a Worm, large as a Caterpillar, which continues to commit considerable ravages. This Worm enters the stem, and when the Rice is young, the whole plant sickens and droops; when it is mature, the luxuriant color is retained, but the hand will not fill, the vital sap being destroyed. Although from these causes the late extraordinary prospects may not be realized, there is every reason to believe the Planters may indulge the hope of unusually abundant crops.

## FROM A MISSISSIPPI PAPER.

Something New.—Fly blows are peculiar in character and remarkably fatal this season. The slightest scratch of an animal, or even a tick bite, is sufficient to induce the fly to deposit her eggs, which turn to maggots in the space of an hour, of the most hardy kind we ever heard of. Wherever these flies attack, death to the animal is the certain consequence, unless the greatest pains is taken.—Much stock has been destroyed by them, and one negro woman. A negro man was saved with the utmost difficulty. He was subject to a bleeding of the nose, and falling asleep with a speck of blood on his upper lip, the fly made her deposit, which crept into his head. No matter where the worm is laid, it will instantly penetrate the skin, with two strong prongs or pinners that it possesses, and make a sore for itself. The usual remedies to destroy it, such as calomel, spirits of turpentine, &c. are very seldom successful. A gentleman has requested us to state, that he has succeeded by cutting open the holes and pouring in a solution of hartshorn, or aqua ammonia, and the keeping the place covered.

It is rumored that the Spanish part of St. Domingo has been ceded to Spain by the Haytine Government, and that Com. Laborde, with two 74's, two frigates, and some smaller vessels, with 3000 troops, has sailed from Havana, to take possession of the same.

Revival in Cincinnati.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati, Ohio, to his friend in Alexandria, dated July 24, 1828.

There has been the greatest revival of religion in this city, for the last three weeks, that I have ever heard of, during which time we have had preaching every day and night, in the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches. About 200 converts have joined the Baptist, 200 the Presbyterian, and 200 the Methodist Church—making in all 700 persons who profess to have been "born again." I never witnessed such an outpouring of the spirit in all my life.—Between 40 and 50 persons were baptised in a day, and what is singular, this revival is not confined to one denomination, but has extended to the three above named Churches.

Daring attempt at murder.—We learn (says the Albany Advertiser) that John E. Wool, inspector general of the U. S. army, was wounded on Monday, while at his residence in Nassau, Rensselaer county, by a pistol ball fired at him, by a near relation, in a moment of anger.

## PRICE OF THE BIBLE.—CONTRASTED.

In England in 1272, the price of a Bible fairly written, was 30 pounds sterling, and the pay of a labouring man was just three half pence per day; consequently, should he devote all his income to the object, it would take him above thirteen years to earn one Bible. Now the day labourer may earn two Bibles in one day! Baptist Herald.



# Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 2, 1828.

**Shameful!**—We have seen a most despicable pamphlet, purporting to be an impartial and true history of the life and services of Major General Andrew Jackson! which is made up of the most barefaced and flagrant falsehoods and perversions of facts. There is no date nor imprint to it, nor any kind of a mark by which to tell where it was printed or who is the author. Among all the abandoned fabrications against Gen. Jackson, with which the country has been flooded, this is the most shameful deception which has yet met our eyes. Numbers of them have been circulated all over the Union; and the people would do well to beware of them.

**All for Love!**—A young girl named Washburn, in Watervliet, New-York, having been deserted by her lover, committed suicide a short time since, by chewing opium. The faithless swain who caused this melancholy catastrophe, ought to be tried by a court of chivalry, and condemned to perpetual celibacy.

**Gen. Pickens**—Our readers will recollect, that we noticed, last year, the decease of *Isaac Pickens*, (late Governor of Alabama) on the Island of Cuba, while on a visit there for the benefit of his health. During the last winter's session of the Legislature of Alabama, a resolution was passed, for removing, at the expense of the state, the remains of the late Governor, from Cuba to Alabama. This resolution was viewed by the relatives and friends of Gov. P. as a signal manifestation of respect for the character of the deceased: but during the recent elections, the resolution having, by the madness of party, been converted into an electioneering instrument, and made a handle of to the prejudice of those who voted for it, the relatives of the late Gov. have come to the determination of removing his remains at their private expense.

**Republicanism!**—The partisans of the Administration claim to be the true Republicans... and insist on it that Messrs. Adams and Rush are the Republican candidates! Now, to say nothing of the anti-republican, aristocratic principles and conduct of these gentlemen, it is sufficient to invalidate the claim which they set up as republicans, to mention, that they were both active federalists during the reign of terror... the one wrote blackguard verses against the immortal Jefferson, and the other wore the black cockade, as an emblem of his attachment to the principles of the British hieling Cobbett, and to distinguish him from those persecuted patriots who were then contemptuously styled the *vulgar democrats*! And now the people of the Union are impudently called upon to support Messrs. Adams and Rush as *Republicans*! We marvel how men of either party can support such apostates!

**Baltimore**—An immense meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, was held in the city of Baltimore on the 5th ult.; upwards of six thousand people assembled. Mr. McMahon addressed the multitude; and a spirited address and resolutions were adopted, with great unanimity, in favor of Jackson and Calhoun. The popular current is setting powerfully in favor of the Tennessee Farmer, in Maryland; we may reasonably count on seven votes for him in that patriotic state.

We have received the first number of the *Southern Radical*, published in Cheraw, S. C. It is every way creditable to the editors, and must be valuable to the subscribers; but cannot, we should think, be a profitable concern to the proprietors.

A new sloop of war, called the *St. Louis*, was launched from the U. S. ship yard in Washington City, on the 16th ult. She is said to be a very fine vessel.

Judge Thomas Stuart, of Mifflinsborough, Tennessee, to whom Nat. Williams refers, as being present when (as he says) Gen. Jackson offered him a commission in Burr's army, denies having heard the Gen. say any such thing. So that the *honorable* Nat. Williams's only witness contradicts him to his teeth. Judge Stuart goes on to state circumstances which completely exculpate Gen. Jackson from the malevolent charge of leaguings with Burr.

**Carelessness**—A careless lad, in Washington, in this state, in shooting at a wood-pecker, hit and killed an old negro man, who happened nearly in the range of the gun.

**Cure for Poison**—A Rhode Island paper, on noticing the death of the two lads, one in Ireland, the other in Lincoln county, from the bite of *Rattle Snakes*, mentioned in our paper a few weeks since, prescribes the following remedy: "Rub a few drops of the tincture of Cantharides upon the wound till blistered—but if deeply swollen from long standing, the part bitten should be completely cut out, and the wound (immersed in warm water) suffered to bleed copiously; then wash it in a dilution of calcined sulphate of zinc in water. This remedy though harsh, is effective in drawing the poison from the blood, and preventing it from injuring the constitution."

**Riot in Philadelphia**—On the night of the 11th ult., one of the city watchmen having rather rudely obtruded himself into the house of a peaceable citizen of the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, and high words and a scuffle ensuing, the watchman sprung his rattle which assembled all the other watchmen in the neighborhood, and the friends of the citizen having also assembled, a scene of riot and blood ensued, such as was never before witnessed in that city of brotherly love! Some persons were killed, and a great number most shockingly bruised and mangled; some of the buildings were nearly demolished, and the furniture destroyed: bricks, bats, clubs, and fire-arms, were the weapons used: the riot continued for three days: the sheriff issued his proclamation, and moved to the scene of the mob with the whole force of the civil authority; but being unable to check the outrages, the military was called out, and the rioters dispersed, *vi et armis*. By all accounts, this disgraceful affair was a counterpart of the famous *Baltimore mob*. This will not tell well in the history of a city which claims the credit of being the most peaceable and orderly, as it is the most regularly built and cleanly, town in the Union.

The Columbia Gazette, of the 16th ult. says the yellow fever has broken out in Charleston.

The celebrated Irish barrister, O'Connell, has determined to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament, from the county of Clare, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald's accepting a situation in the Duke of Wellington's cabinet. Mr. O'Connell being a Catholic, there will be constitutional obstacles in the way of his taking his seat in Parliament, as he cannot conscientiously take the necessary oaths; but in other respects he possesses all the requisite qualifications, and if he receives a majority of votes, the sheriff will be obliged to return him as a member. Mr. O'Connell's fame has spread far abroad; the announcement of his being a candidate, has created an extraordinary excitement in Dublin; and the astonishment it has produced in London, is equally great: the eyes of the whole empire will be turned towards the county of Clare.

**New Cotton**—Eight bales of this year's cotton, was received in Augusta on the 15th ult. from the plantation of Col. Fitzsimmons.

Mr. Cobb, Senator in Congress from Georgia, is a candidate for a judgeship in that state, and of course resigns his senatorial office. Ex-Gov. Troup, it is said, will go to the Senate in Mr. Cobb's place, Mr. Crawford declining to offer, preferring to retain his office as Judge.

**Indiana**—From the latest accounts received of the elections in this state, it is probable the Jackson candidate for Governor, Doct. J. T. Canby, has succeeded. Gov. Ray was a candidate for re-election; but as there was a good deal of equivocation in his conduct, some of the friends of Jackson started Dr. Canby, while others continued to support Ray. Mr. Harbin H. Moore was the administration candidate; but there was no expectation of his being elected, the contest lying between Canby and Ray, who were both voted for as Jackson men. A handsome majority of Jackson members will, it is expected, be returned to the legislature. We may safely calculate, therefore, that the Electoral vote of Indiana will be given to the people's candidate.

**Kentucky**—All the returns of the elections in this state, had not come to hand when our paper went to press; but enough is received to warrant us in saying that Gen. Metcalf, the Administration candidate, is elected Governor, by a majority of between three and four thousand majority, over Judge Barry. We are prepared to hear much exultation from the Adams party, on this result; and we are willing they should indulge with exuberant joy, over such a triumph, for we believe it will be the last joyful event (in reference to the Presidency) which will greet their ears. The majority for the Administration candidate is small, much less than any of the estimates made, previous to the election, by his friends. Besides, this election did not turn altogether on the Presidential question: local divisions influenced the people in their choice between Barry and Metcalf, the former was at the head of the New Court party, and great numbers of Old Court Jackson men could not be induced to vote for him; while Metcalf occupied neutral ground, and of course was not affected by that question. For instance, in Madison, Jessamine, and Boone counties, Metcalf received a majority over Barry of 1072 votes; while the Old Court candidates for the legislature, were elected by a majority of 1058 votes. We should think this would be enough to satisfy any one that the state is for Jackson. Kentucky is safe for the Heron, although we can elect him without it.

**ELECTION RETURNS.**  
*Haywood*—Thomas Love, senate; Ninian Edmonston, Benjamin S. Brittain, commons.  
State of the poll: Love 199, Col. Joseph Cathey 154, for senate; Edmonston 653, Brittain 577, James R. Love 551, for commons.  
*Warren*—Richard Davis, senate; William G. Jones, Ransom Walker, commons.  
State of the poll: Davis 181, John Hawkins 151, for the senate; Jones 493, Walker 351, Maj. Thomas J. Green 356, for the commons.  
*State of the poll in Surry*: Meshack Franklin 675, P. B. Roberts 323 for the senate; Monckal Fleming 982, Alfred C. Moore 704, E. Hough 684, C. Oglesby 667, (two last Administration men) for the commons.  
*Wayne*—Gabriel Sherrard, senate; John W. Sasser, James Rhodes, commons.  
*Johnston*—David Thompson, senate; Hillary Wilder, Josiah O. Watson, commons.  
*New-Hamover*—William B. Meares, senate; John Kerr, William S. Larkins, commons.  
*Town of Wilmington*—John Walker.  
*Bladen*—M. M'Innis, senate; John J. M'Millan, Alfred Waddell, commons.  
*Town of Halifax*—Jesse A. Bynum.  
*Halifax*—Isaac Matthews, senate; Rice B. Pierce, George E. Spruill, commons.  
*Martin*—Joseph J. Williams, senate; David Latham, Jesse Cooper, commons.  
*Gates*—Abraham Harrell, senate; W. W. Steedman, Lemuel Kiddick, commons.  
*Brownswick*—Jacob Leonard, senate; Thomas B. Smith, William L. Hall, commons.  
*Jones*—Riden M'Daniel, senate; O. B. Caxe, E. Jarman, commons.  
*Lenoir*—H. B. Croam, senate; G. Whitfield, W. B. Kilpatrick, commons.  
*Carteret*—Otway Burns, senate; D. W. Borden, S. W. Hellen, commons.  
*Onslow*—E. Ward, senate; F. Foy, E. Williams, commons.  
*Perquimans*—Willis Riddick, senate; Daniel Rogerson, Thomas Wilson, commons.  
*Town of Edenton*—James Hozman.  
State of the poll: Bozman 38, Maj. S. T. Sawyer 36.  
*Chowan*—William Walton, senate; William Byrum, Josiah M'Keel, commons.  
*Tyrrel*—John B. Beazley, senate; Daniel Bateman, Frederick Davenport, commons.  
*Camden*—Haywood S. Bell, senate; Wilson Webster, Thomas Dozier, commons.  
*Pasquotank*—John L. Bailey, senate; John Pool, William Gregory, commons.

From our correspondent who obligingly favored us with the state of the poll in *Rutherford*, we learn that *James Graham*, Esq. one of the members elect from that county, repeatedly declined offering for the situation; but his friends, not content to be deprived of his services in the legislature, resolved, on Monday preceding the election, in despite of his refusal, to vote for him. His election, under these circumstances, must be flattering to the feelings of that gentleman, and is honorable to the people of that county, as evincive of their determination to discountenance the too prevalent system of electioneering.

We committed a typographical error in giving the state of the poll for Stokes county: the number of votes received by Mr. Shober, for the Senate, was 549, instead of 649.

**Counterfeiters**—A gang of counterfeiters was broken up at Jamestown, Guilford county, week before last; and most of those believed to be concerned, were bound over to court. There was found on them a quantity of counterfeit United States \$10 bills, made payable at the branch in Mobile, to C. Houston, or order, but (unlike the genuine bills) not endorsed on the back by him. It is believed some of these spurious bills are in circulation, and the public would do well to be on their guard against taking them. The man whose house these rogues made their headquarters, was also apprehended, on suspicion of conniving at their villainy.

Two men were lately apprehended in this county, for passing counterfeit Virginia \$3 bills, and brought to the jail in this place, to await their trial at October Superior Court. A man on whose evidence the state will rely to convict these persons, was also confined in jail, for want of bail, but is now discharged.

**More Gold**—We learn that a solid mass of gold was found at Mr. Austin & Co's mine, on Rocky River, in Anson county, on the 16th ult. which weighed about thirteen pounds Troy weight! It was dug up by a very indigent young man, whose portion, according to the terms on which the mines are worked, will be one-half... sufficient to set him up in business, if he makes a good use of it. We are told that a gentleman in a neighboring county, offered a dollar a pennyweight for the entire mass; which, at that rate, would have brought upwards of \$3,000. But, from some cause, the offer was not accepted: the gold was cut up and hammered; and at the highest rate at which it is selling, brought only about \$2500!

After the above was put in type, Mr. Austin visited this town, for the purpose of selling his share of the gold, and disposed of it at 90 cents per pennyweight. He informs, that a second lump has been found at the same mine, weighing upwards of four pounds; and a third piece, of 17 pennyweights; besides a considerable quantity in smaller particles. The pit where these large lumps were found, had become very unproductive, and had been nearly abandoned, when the destitute lad above mentioned hit upon the large mass.

The drought is beginning to be seriously felt in this region: Corn is mostly made, and cannot, of course, be much injured; but cotton is suffering... the crop will fall short of calculations, and the staple will be somewhat inferior to what was expected a few weeks since.

Gen. John Floyd has declined a re-election to Congress from Georgia.

**FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.**  
Hard is his fate on whom the public gaze is fixed, forever to detract or praise; Repose denies her requiem to his name, And folly loves the martyrdom of Fame. The secret enemy whose sleepless eye Stands sentinel—accuser—judge, and spy; The foe—the fool—the jealous and the vain; The envious who breathe in others' pain. Behold the host! delighting to deprave, Who track the steps of Glory to the grave; Watch every fault that daring Genius owes Half to the ardour which its birth bestows, Distort the truth, accumulate the lie, And pile the pyramid of Calumny!

**\$305,790 Dollars**—This immense sum of money has been drawn from the Treasury of the United States, by John Q. Adams, and yet he has had the hardihood to call the government "weak and penurious." For eighteen years Mr. Adams has been receiving the people's money at the rate of forty dollars a day!—And yet those who support him wish him still to gorge upon the public purse. Six Wagon loads of Silver—It has been said that John Q. Adams has got from the public treasury of the United States, by fair and foul means, altogether, as much as six wagon loads of silver dollars! Let us see whether this is true. \$305,790 dollars, weighing each one ounce, would amount to 19,111 pounds. Allowing 3000 pounds to each team, it would make six wagon loads, and half a ton over! It is a plain calculation; any man may make it for himself. Think of this when you go to vote, ye who are opposed to high taxes, and a waste of the public money—Remember about nine tons or six wagon loads of silver paid to John Q. Adams—and yet he is not satisfied!

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Advices to the 4th of July, have been received from England, by way of Quebec.

**London, July 1st**—French papers state that the Russian army having crossed the Danube, has had several rencontres with the Turks.

**London, July 1**—Lord Francis Levison Gower and Mr. Henry Hobhouse have been called to the Privy Council, the latter, it is said, at the express desire of His Majesty.

The Earl of Westmoreland is appointed Lord Lieutenant to the County of Northampton. The Right Honorable Lord Stuart de Rothesay, G. C. B. is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty.

The Finance Committee have determined, by a majority of one, that the Sinking Fund, there being no surplus of revenue, was of no use, and should be abolished.

The Duke of Wellington had met with an accident which had nearly proved fatal to him. He was riding in Conduit street, when his horse fell, and His Grace's head came within a few inches of the wheel of a wagon which was passing. No serious injury happily resulted from the accident, which is the second the Duke has met with since he has been Premier.

**Liverpool, July 3**—It was generally said that Parliament would be prorogued about the 22d July, and it was expected that His Majesty would do so in person.

Mr. D. W. Harvey, in presenting a petition from 5,000 Weavers, praying that the protection afforded to agriculturists should be extended to them, said it was his intention, in the next Session, to move for a committee to enquire into the state of the labouring classes. Mr. F. Lewis said, the course the House would have to pursue next session, would be gradually to follow up the principles of free trade without prejudice to existing interests.

**Mexico**—By the arrival of the U. S. schooner *Shark*, Isaac M'Keever, Esq. commander, which sailed from Tampico, on the 12th July, we have received the following memorandum:—Every part of Mexico was quiet, and there seemed to be a general confidence in government. The Federal system was every where approved of. Nothing had been heard of Commodore Laborde's squadron; nor were they fearful of an invasion on the part of the Spaniards. The old Spaniards were much disliked throughout the country. Trade was dull. N. York Reg. 16th ult.

**Maine**—From the following, it would seem that the patriotic state of Maine is disposed to throw off the shackles of the Administration: Noah.

**A Sign**—At the celebration of the 4th of July in the town of Dexter, in Maine, there were twelve hundred citizens present. A vote being taken on the Presidential question, there were for Adams three for Jackson all the rest.

**Shocking Suicides**—John N. Straton, Esq. formerly a Delegate from one of the counties on the Eastern Shore, in Virginia, to the Legislature of that State, hung himself on Saturday, 26th ult.: The cause is not assigned—and, on the Saturday following, 2nd inst. Henry Tazewell, of Norfolk, his cousin, son of the Hon. L. W. Tazewell, shot himself with a pistol, near the same place, and expired almost instantly. Failing to secure the affections of a young lady, is the cause assigned for the commission of the act by the latter.

**Another Homicide in the Arkansas!** By the Arkansas Gazette of the 16th inst. we discover that a man named Millard was recently killed near the hot Springs, in an affray produced by his having shot at some woman. Millard was drunk at the time.

Charles Pratt, Esq. a young gentleman who had just arrived at age, and had come into possession of £200,000 funded, and 40,000 in landed property, was recently killed in England by the upsetting of a phaeton. He was returning from a boating match.

A late Boston paper says, some of the first characters in the city have taken Pews in the galleries, in some of the new Churches, for their families, in preference to Pews on the lower floor, considering them more pleasant and agreeable.

**Strong Bed**—James Bier, a laborer, in Oxford county, Maine, lately lifted a young heifer, belonging to Mr. Sherman, over a five rail fence, on a wager.

**FROM THE ALBANY ARCADE.**  
**DIGGING.**  
It is said when a certain great Railway began, Johnny Q. the first shovelling made.— He was wrong to attempt it, for Clay was the man. He knows how to deal with the spade! F.

**The Markets.**  
*Fayetteville, August 20*—Cotton, 8 to 9; Beef, fresh in market, 5 cents; Bacon, 7 to 8; peach brandy, 50 to 60; apple do. 35 to 40; flour, 3 to 4; whiskey, 25 to 30; United States bank notes, 64 to 7 per cent. premium; Bills on the North, 60 days 4 to 5 per cent. pre.

*Charleston, Aug. 23*—Upland cotton 9 1/4 to 11 1/4; whiskey, 25 to 26; bagging, 42 inch, 22 to 24; sugar, 8 to 9; molasses, 30 to 31 cents; bacon, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 25 to 28; beeswax, 22; coffee, 13 to 17; hyson tea, 100 to 105; Jamaica rum, 110 to 115—West India do. 75 to 80; North Carolina bills, 8 to 9 per cent. dis; Georgia do. 14 to 15 per cent. ditto.

**Remark**—The Cotton Market for some weeks past has been at a stand. We hear of no sales of Sea Islands; in Upland, a few lots have been sold within the range of our quotations, but the demand is very limited. Most of the shipments now making are on account of the owners.

*Columbia, S. C. August 15*—Cotton, 8 to 10 1/4; corn 40 to 43; wheat 62 1/2 to 67 1/2; flour 4 1/2 to 5 1/4; bacon 7 to 10, hams 12 to 14; whiskey 40 to 45; salt 75; North Carolina bank bills, 3 to 4 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 13 to 2.

*Camden, Aug. 23*—Cotton, middling to fair, 8 1/2 to 9; fair to good, 9 to 10; for very prime, 10 1/2 cents have been paid.

*Cheraw, Aug. 22*—Cotton, none in market; bacon, 7 to 8; flour, \$4 per barrel; corn, 31; peach brandy, 40 to 45; apple do. 30 to 34; whiskey, 30; beef, 3 to 4; butter 12 to 15; tallow, 8; coffee, 17 to 19; sugar, 10 to 12; flaxseed, 70.

*New-York, Aug. 22*—Cotton, upland, 9 1/2 to 11 1/4; cotton bagging, 42 inch, 20 to 21, flax 16 to 18; hides, 11 to 17; North Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. discount; S. Carolina do. 3; Virginia 1; Georgia 5, except Darien, which are 30 per cent.

*Petersburg, August 19*—Cotton, 9 to 11; tobacco, \$2 50 to 7 1/2—refused, 1 1/2 to 2 1/4; corn, 1 1/2 to 2; bacon, 6 to 8; lard, 6 to 7; apple brandy, 34 to 35; peach 45 to 74 cents.—North Carolina bank bills, 8 to 9 per cent. discount; Georgia bills, 2 1/2 to 3; South Carolina bills, 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. discount.

**DIED.**  
A short time since, at Masonville, York district, S. C. Capt. Wm. Mason, post-master at that place.

Departed this life on Wednesday, the 23d day of July last, Mrs. Eliza A. Jennings, consort of Hiram Jennings, Esq., of Anson county, after an illness of several months, which she bore with patient resignation. Mrs. Jennings was in the 24th year of her age, and left behind her a disconsolate husband and two small infants. Carolina Observer.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

**COWAN & REEVES**  
HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, at their Store at Wood Grove, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Salisbury, a general assortment of fresh

Dry Goods, Cutlery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which they are determined to sell unusually low for CASH or COTTON, or on a short credit to punctual customers. As they will replenish their stock at short intervals, from the Northern markets, and keep the newest and most approved kinds of Goods, they feel a confidence in inviting their friends and the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves. COWAN & REEVES. Wood Grove, Sept. 1st, 1828. 6mt55

## Coach Making Business.

**HARRIS & SPEARS**  
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of the Town of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Coach, Gig, and Stage Making Business, in said town, in the Shop on Main street, east of the Court House, lately occupied by Mr. Lander, and formerly by Mr. Pearson; where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business.

Carriages, Panel & Stick Gigs, Mail Stages, Jersey Wagons, &c. will be made according to order, and on the lowest terms.

Every description of Repairing, done on the shortest notice. Orders for any kind of work in their line of business, from a distance, will be promptly executed, according to directions.

The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, with a hope that they will be able to merit it by their assiduous attention to business, the style of their work, and the reasonableness of their prices. HARRIS & SPEARS. Salisbury, Sept. 1st, 1828. 3t32

## Regimental Order.

Head Quarters 63d Reg't N. C. Militia, Salisbury, Sept. 1st, 1828.

THE officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, composing the 1st Rowan (or 63d State) Regiment of N. C. Militia, are ordered to appear in the town of Salisbury, on Wednesday, the 22d day of October next, at 10 o'clock a. m. armed and equipped, as the law directs, for regimental muster and review. It is strictly enjoined on officers to appear completely equipped, or the law will be enforced against them. The commissioned officers are ordered to appear at the same place, at 9 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, the 21st, with fire-arms, for drill. EDWARD YARBRO, Col. Comd. Sept. 1st, 1828. 7t36

## Lost or Mislaid.

THE certificate of two shares in the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Directory of said Bank at the appropriate time. JNO. L. HENDERSON. August 30th, 1828. 30

## Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit. All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well. July 3d, 1828. 22

## Valuable Wood Land, and HOUSE & LOT.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, viz:—a tract of land containing 236 acres, adjoining the land of Benjamin Howland, Mrs. H. Troy and others, about 5 miles north-west of Salisbury. The whole tract is Woodland, well adapted to the growth of cotton and all kinds of grain, having a handsome site for a house, near an excellent spring.

Also, a lot, on the main street of Salisbury, on which are a good Dwelling-house, and out-houses, all in good repair, and a good garden. Should the subscriber be unable to sell his lot, he will rent on good terms. For terms apply to WILLIAM HOWARD. Salisbury, Aug. 24th, 1828. 4t32

## Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail. *Seven Cottons*, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to J. MURPHY, Agent. Salisbury, May 5, 1828. [14]

## Castor Oil.

A FULL supply of the above article, is just received and for sale at reduced prices by E. WILLEY & Co. Salisbury, August 18th, 1828. 6t33

## WAGONERS.

**DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE.**

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the WAGON YARD, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828. 09

## Mr. J. Woodworth, Dyer,

RESPECTFULLY requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against him, will be paid on application at his Dying Establishment in Salisbury, three doors east of the court-house, as his stay in the place may be short. July 15th, 1828. 23



## MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA, BY EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.  
Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1827. 82

## LAFAYETTE HOTEL, HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, RICHARD COCKRAN.

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendence and controul of his

### Father and Mother.

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For Boarders or Travellers who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A Building House is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 431

### Entertainment.

THE subscriber has removed from the house formerly owned by Capt. Robert Worke, dec'd, to the house lately occupied by Mr. David Porter, in the east end of the town; where he will continue his *TAVERN*. He sincerely thanks his friends and the public for the patronage heretofore extended to him; and he solicits the continuance of their favors.

He pledges his unremitting attention to his business, and kindness to those who may be pleased to call upon him.

WHITFIELD KERR.  
Statesville, Ireddell co., N. C. April 14, 1828.

### Pannel Gig, and Jersey Wagon.

FOR sale, a first rate Pannel Gig and Jersey Wagon; they will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Apply at the subscriber's coach and gig manufactory, one door east of the jail, on Main street.

NATHAN BROWN.  
Salisbury, August 8th, 1828. 28

### Beef! Beef!!

KRIDER & BOWERS respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that they have commenced the

### Butchering Business;

and will offer *BEEF* at the Market-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings in each week, the balance of the season; their Beef is as good as can be procured from the mountains; and will be sold at the following prices:

3 cents pr lb. for fore-quarter;  
34 cents " for hind-quarter; or  
4 cents " for choice pieces, without neck or shank.

We invite the public to call and see for themselves; and if they find the Beef satisfactory, we solicit their patronage, and pledge our best exertions to deserve it. KRIDER & BOWERS.  
Salisbury, August 4, 1828. 26

N. B. A first rate yoke of steers for sale; inquire as above.

### Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. This property includes about 60 town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz: A valuable Tannery, including all the necessary buildings, &c., and a patent Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house, with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, living in Charlotte.

ROBERT M'KENZIE.  
Cabarrus county, May 22, 1828. 17d

### Mills and Lands.

THE valuable Mills and Lands formerly the property of Geo. Sauer, dec'd, are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

THOMAS D. GIBBS,  
JOSEPH HANES,  
PETER SANER,  
JACOB SANER,  
MARTIN SANER.

May 23d, 1828.  
N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Sauer, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden; this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

## Estate of Dr. Moore.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last will and testament of Dr. Robt. Moore; deceased, requests all persons indebted, either by note or book account, to the estate, to make immediate payment; those who fail to avail themselves of this notice, need not expect indulgence. Creditors must make known their claims in due form, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. EBENEZER MOORE, Executor.  
Rowan county, Aug. 25, 1828. 361

### Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Thursday, the 18th day of September, at the late dwelling of Dr. Robert Moore, dec'd, in the Jersey Settlement, Rowan county, a variety of personal property, belonging to the estate of the deceased, consisting of

Medicines and Still and Tubes,  
Shop Furniture, Wheat,  
Horses, Hay,  
Hogs, Oats,  
Sheep, Rye,  
Farming Utensils, Fodder, and sundry other articles.

Among the Horses, is the celebrated Stud-Horse *Fronant*, now 7 years old, one of the best blooded and finest young Horses in the Western part of the State; also, some thorough bred brood Mares; and some of the Sheep are of a choice breed of Merinos.

On the same day, will be sold a valuable tract of Land, comprising upwards of 100 acres, adjoining James Ellis, Esq., Esq. Holt, Ebenezer Moore, James Wiseman, and James Smith.

The sale will be continued from day to day, till the property is disposed of.

A credit of 12 months will be given, on receiving bond and approved security from the purchaser. Other particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

EBENEZER MOORE, Executor.  
Rowan county, Aug. 25, 1828. 361

## Estate of Capt. D. Craige.

HAVING qualified at November court last, as administrators on the estate of Capt. David Craige, late of Rowan county, dec'd, we desire all persons indebted to said deceased, to make payment with as little delay as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate, to present them, legally attested, within the time prescribed by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. CRAIGE,  
ROBT. N. CRAIGE,  
Administrators.

July 15, 1828.

## Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of *Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.* as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods*. Also, all kinds of *Silver-Ware*, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of *Watches Repaired*, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street.

ROBERT WYNNE.  
Salisbury, May 26, 1828. 17

## To the COTTON Planters.

THE subscriber has been engaged in the manufacture of *COTTON GINS*, for many years; he has travelled, within a few years, through the states of S. C., Ala., Ga., and Mississippi, for the purpose of improving himself in the principles and construction of these useful machines; from his enlarged experience in this business, he feels some confidence in presenting his claims to the attention of Planters; he feels assured, that by combining the late improvements in Cotton Gins with a recent improvement of his own, he can make Gins pick from a 1-4 to 1-5 faster than the common Gins, and at the same time to mount, in a superior manner: these improvements can be put upon the common Gin in an effectual manner, inasmuch as they appertain mostly to the breast of the Gin.

He will repair, or make Gins to order, at a short notice.

For reference as to the plan and execution of his work, he would refer to Jesse Hargrave, of Lexington, Anderson Ellis, of the Jersey Settlement, and Michael Brown, of Salisbury. He has on hand, and for sale, when finished, five or six excellent Gins.

HENRY A. CLINGANON.  
Lexington, August, 1828.

## Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, a negro Boy, who says his name is *BILL*, belongs to Ezekiel Trotman, of Alabama, and ran away below Fayetteville. He is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, rather light complexioned, between 22 and 25 years old; no particular marks perceptible on him. His owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

N. B. Since the above was published, the fellow says his name is *Daniel*, and that he belongs to William Powell, of Richmond county, N. C.

CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor.  
Wilkesboro', May 30, 1828. 19

### BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

*Blank Books* made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

*Old Books Rebound*, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obt servt JOHN H. DE CARTERET.  
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 62

## To Gold Miners.

100 lbs. of pure Quicksilver, just received, and for sale, by E. WILLEY & Co.  
Salisbury, June 10th, 1828. 18

## POETRY.

Lines addressed by a mother to her child.

FORGET ME NOT.

"Forget me not!" in accents mild,  
My mother says, "beloved child;"  
Forget me not when far away,  
Amidst a thoughtless world you stray;  
Forget me not when fools would win  
Your footsteps to the paths of sin;  
Forget me not, when urged to wrong  
By passions and temptations strong;  
Forget me not, when pleasure's snare  
Would lead you from the house of prayer.

"Forget me not, in feeble age,  
But let me then your thoughts engage,  
And think, my child, how fondly I  
Watch'd o'er your helpless infancy.  
Forget me not, when death shall close  
These eyelids in their last repose:  
And evening breezes softly wave  
The grass upon thy mother's grave;  
Oh! then what'er thy age and lot  
May be, my child! Forget me not!"

SONG.

How like an ocean-voyage seems,  
The changeful course of life!  
The pleasant airs and sunny beams—  
The tempest and the strife!

In pleasure's bark with comrades gay  
The young adventurers start;  
But ah! what flattering dreams betray  
The too confiding heart!

My bark is wrecked, my hopes are gone,  
And faithless friends are fled;  
A cloud upon my path is thrown,  
The flowers of life are dead.

Yet link'd to this lone heart remains  
A charm no change can sever;  
For when a true Love's sacred chains  
By fortune broken—Never!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### ON LONG ARTICLES.

The following article from the *Pandect*, a religious paper recently established at Cincinnati, Ohio, reminds us of an anecdote which is related of the late Dr. Nesbit, president of the College at Carlisle, Penn. Dr. Nesbit had been in the habit of preaching sermons of the old fashioned length, in Scotland, which bordered upon two hours. This was a great annoyance to the good people of Carlisle. Accordingly a deputation of elders was commissioned to wait upon the Doctor, and procure, if possible, a relief from the grievance of which they complained. The Dr. listened with perfect composure to their remonstrance, and when it was concluded he answered in his Scotch accent, that he well knew that a long sermon was a great bore to an ungaily folk—and begged the deputation to fix upon the time with which they would be satisfied. An hour was at length agreed upon; and ever after, whatever might be the subject, and indeed in the very midst of a paragraph, the Dr. would abruptly break off by saying, "Brethren your hour is out."

It is said the articles published are too long. This fault, if it be one, can be easily corrected. If the great matters of religion—the vast concerns of eternity, are to occupy the least portion of our time and attention, then let every religious periodical be a mere *scrap-book*. But if a man in heaven's account is a fool who lays up treasure on earth, and is not rich towards God—if every one is bound by the solemnities of a judgment to come—"to hold fast a form of sound words"—"to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints"—and to shut the mouths of gainsayers—to comfort the feeble minded, and support the weak—then there must be system, argument, proof, illustration, and appeal—and of course some articles must be long. Specimens of the successful publication of short articles have been presented to us. Two of these are before us. One, it is said, has seven thousand, and another ten thousand subscribers. In examining every article in these specimens, we see but two or three that are worth reading. No doubt other numbers of these papers are more richly laden with valuable materials—but the success of the editors by publishing mere scraps, while it indeed seems like gathering up the fragments, illustrates a declaration of Christ, not very honorable to Christian professors—"the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light." Look at literary and political journals. Is it uncommon to publish articles stretching through from three to nine columns of a super royal sheet, or from ten to twenty octavo pages? Are not these read, and read with avidity? Are not many of them retained in memory, and retailed in conversation? Look at your novel readers. Can they not tell you the contents of dozens and almost scores of volumes, which they have devoured over the midnight lamp?

But see another class of facts. A physician may spend a whole night with his patient—a lawyer may argue seven hours for his client, and it is all well; but let an advocate for benevolent societies, or a minister of Christ, speaking for the salvation of souls, argue an hour, or publish an article longer than a man's finger, and it is all tedious and wearisome. Yes, yes; let every thing but the matters of eternity be long—but let them be short—the least, the last of all!

Religion....The great end of religion is to make men good; its objects are practical and moral. When we speak of the ends of religion as practical and moral, we mean men fearing God, working righteousness, keeping the commandments, doing justly, loving mercy and walking humbly with God. We mean governing our passions, being honest, speaking the truth, contented, peaceable, pure in heart, temper, conversation and conduct, loving God and loving our fellow creatures; acknowledging God with a devout temper in all our ways; and doing to others as we would that others should do to us. The end of religion is to make good husbands and wives, faithful and affectionate parents, obedient and dutiful children, true and just friends, good and upright citizens, sincere, devoted, and disinterested,—which implies being "born of the spirit."

Another offer...."A Gentleman," says the Editor of the *Richmond Visitor and Telegraph*, "has left his name with us, to be one of fifty persons, to raise the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the Union Theological Seminary." And cannot forty-nine more be found in Virginia and North Carolina, sufficiently interested in that important Institution, to unite with the generous individual who made the proposition? We would hope so.

## THE YANKEE AND DUTCHMAN.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser relates the following anecdote of a Yankee pedlar and a Dutch Innkeeper, near Catskill.

After some sporting and bantering between Mynheer and Jonathan, who had shown off some common slight of hand tricks, the said Jonathan declared that he could swallow his robust host! Notwithstanding that Jonathan had already played off several of his Yankee tricks which dazzled the good people exceedingly, yet this assertion was too great a mouthful for them to swallow, if the pedlar could. A bet sufficient to moisten the throats of the whole company, was the consequence between the principal parties, though the landlord, in proposing it, had no idea that his customer would accept, when, as he supposed, he must be certain of losing. Jonathan then directed that Mynheer should be divested of his coat and boots, and be stretched longitudinally upon the old oaken table which had stood in the bar-room for half a century. These arrangements having been made, Jonathan voraciously seized upon the honest landlord's gouty great toe, which he pressed rather violently between his teeth, giving the good man a twinge which caused a writhing movement and a groan. "Dunder and blixum!" exclaimed Mynheer: "Vat te teiff do ye pite me sho for?" "Why, you daro'd great fool," said Jonathan, "You did'nt think I was going to swallow you without *charvin*, did you?" A burst of laughter proclaimed Jonathan the victor, and Mynheer had to pay the toast and toddy.

Spindle legs: In proportion as those who indulge in good living acquire rotundity of body, their legs usually become less able to support them. So far, indeed, from keeping pace with increasing corpulency, they most commonly shrink in dimensions, and lose much in muscular power. It is remarked by Mackintosh, in his ingenious little work, the *Anatomy of Drunkenness*, that nothing is more common than to see a pair of spindle shanks tottering under the weight of an enormous corporation, to which they seem attached more like artificial appendages than natural members. The worst symptom, indeed, which can befall a corpulent man, is the decline of his lower extremities. So long as they continue firm, and correspond with the rest of the body, it is a proof that there is vigour still remaining, but when they gradually become lank and shrivelled, while other parts retain their fullness, there can be no sign more sure that the constitution is breaking down, and the shoulders will come next in the process of emaciation, falling flat, and losing their former firmness and rotundity, while the whole body gradually becomes loose, flabby, and inelastic.

Earthquake at Lima.—The Boston Daily Advertiser contains an interesting letter from Mr. S. W. Pomeroy, Jr. dated at Lima, April 21, and describing the tremendous earthquake which occurred at that place on the 30th of the previous month. By this convulsion, which lasted only 30 or 40 seconds, many buildings were thrown down, the churches and other large edifices so much shattered as generally to require rebuilding, and every house in the city more or less injured. The amount of damage, estimated by an official survey, is stated at \$6,000,000. About thirty dead bodies have been dug out of the ruins, and it is feared that several other persons have perished, whose remains are not yet discovered. The greatest terror prevailed among the inhabitants, and the alarm did not subside for a number of days. Five or six slight tremblings having daily followed the principal shock. The course of the earthquake seemed to be from the mountains towards the sea, as it was felt at Callao, after the dust was seen to rise from Lima: several villages along the coast, north of the latter, were demolished; vessels in the harbors were violently agitated, causing a sensation to those on board similar to that occasioned by the heavy thumping of a ship against the bottom, and accompanied by an appalling noise like that of "twenty chain cables running through the hawser hole." South of Lima the shock was scarcely noticed.

Some years since a letter, written in Arabic, was sent by the Emperor of Morocco to the king of England; but not a person could be found in Britain to translate it. The same thing happened in the U. S. with respect to a letter from the Bey of Algiers to President Madison. The French maintain a body of young men in Africa and Asia to learn the local languages, who, if they prove good, are eventually made Consuls. With similar views, President Adams attached young Mr. Hodgson, of Virga, to Mr. Shaler's mission to Algiers. He has become a proficient in Arabic, and is now Charge d' Affaires at Algiers. Mr. H. has discovered that the Berber language in Africa, is the Numidian; that of Syphax, Juba, and Masinissa.

France—Pampiez, who impeached Villele, in a debate enumerated the various ways by which a Minister exposed himself to the liability of impeachment under the charter and the law already mentioned. He then stated that the charter had been disregarded and violated; and that the laws had not been executed was manifest; by which means commerce had languished and the business of the seaport towns was every day declining. In five years, from 1827 to 1826, the expenditure exceeded the income by the exorbitant sum of 415,000,000, and the capital of the debt had increased by a quarter of its amount within the period, though 800,000,000, had been appropriated towards its extinction. And as to the Ministry of the Interior he cited the cases of several individuals who have suffered cruel imprisonment. Among them that of Col. Dufay, who had been fastened to his bed by six iron rings. Col. Pailhes with a chain to his neck; and an old Spaniard, M. Lorente, had been driven from France by law.

[Most justly was the administration of Villele called the "Black Cabinet."]

Botany Bay.—Sir James Mackintosh on the topic of introducing jury trials into Botany Bay, said:—"The population of these colonies had been stated by the right hon. gentleman opposite, at 48 or 49,000, but the number as stated by the petitioners was 55,000. These statements were easily reconcilable—the number which the right hon. gentleman represented as being that of the population was the number according to the census of 1825, to which the petitioners added the probable augmentation that had taken place in various ways since, making the amount of the present population 55,000. Twenty five or thirty thousand of these were free born Englishmen. He might ask these gentlemen who were opposed to him, to state an instance of any English colony having existed for a space of 40 years without the system of trial by jury, and a popular legislature on the representative system, being extended to it.

[Mr. Haskisson, and others, opposed this measure.—They did not like the idea of granting jury trials to a colony of convicts.]

Doctor D. M. Reese, a respectable physician of New-York, in a work recently published,

States as a fact well known to the faculty that hundreds of females in our large cities are in the daily use of taking opium.

"This is neither more nor less than a fashionable way of getting drunk, and ought to be frowned upon by every husband and father."

What part of speech is a Kiss?

Said Anna's young suitor, "a kiss is a noun, but tell me if common or proper," he cried.

With a cheek full of blushes, and eye-lids cast down,

"Tis both common and proper," fair Anna replied.